Custer Co. I doubt whether *minutissima* is separable even as a variety from *pygmæa*.

P. (*Punctum*) *conspecta* (Bland.) San Juan Co. (Ingersoll).

P. (*Thysanophora*) *ingersolli* (Bland). San Juan Co. (Ingersoll); near Brush Creek, 10,000 ft., Custer Co.; Clearwater Creek, Grand Mesa, Mesa Co. A species of high altitudes.

P. (*Helicodiscus*) *lineata* (Say). Animas Valley (Ingersoll).

Helix (*Stenotrema*) *monodon* Rack. Colorado Springs (Yarrow). Beyond this record, nothing is known of any species of the group in Colorado. Probably the Colorado Springs *H. monodon* was introduced by human agency.

H. (*Vallonia*) *pulchella* var. *costata* (Müll.) San Juan Co. (Ingersoll); South Park (Yarrow); Micawber Mine, Custer Co.; Rock Creek, Routt Co.; Kremmling, Grand Co.; Pueblo Co.; near Salida, Chaffee Co.; Black Lake Creek, Summit Co.; Buzzard Creek, Mesa Co.; near Cattle Creek, Garfield Co. Perhaps *costata* deserves to rank as a species distinct from *pulchella*.

H. pulchella costata form *cyclophorella* (Ancey). The ribs in this form are close and delicate, but it seems to me referable to *costata*. Mr. Ancey has identified a specimen from West Mountain Valley as *cyclophorella*, and indeed, if the name is to be adopted, it will probably include at least a majority if not all of the Colorado specimens of *Vallonia*. Vide 11th Rept. Colo. Biol. Assn. (1889).

H. pulchella pulchella Müll. Binney records *pulchella* from Este's Park, but it is probable that the form was *costata*.

West Cliff, Custer Co., Colorado, Dec. 10, 1889.

AN ANNOTATED LIST OF THE SHELLS OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

BY C. W. JOHNSON.

The following is a list of the shells which came under my observation while living at St. Augustine from 1881–88.

As very little dredging was done it is probably far from complete, but as some of the notes may be of interest to the Conchologist, I herewith submit it to the readers of the Nautilus.

Octopus rugosus Bosc. A few which are evidently this species, one large specimen is preserved in alcohol.

Argonauta argo L. Occasionally a shell is found after a storm.

Loligo pealii Lesueur. Quite common.

Ommastrephes bartramii Lesueur. One specimen, probably this species, is preserved in alcohol in a private collection.

Spirula peronii Lam. The internal spiral shells are common among the debris after storms.

Murex spinicostata Valenc. Living examples are rare. I have seen but three. By the numbers found in the shell mounds and fields it seems to have formally been quite plentiful and a special object of capture among the aborigines.

Urosalpinx cinereus Say. Common on oysters.

Eupleura caudata Say. A few specimens.

Purpura hæmastoma L. *var. floridana* Conr. Common on the old light-house rocks. It varies greatly in form. I have specimens varying from those without a shoulder or tubercles on the body-whorl, to those that are shouldered and bearing two prominent rows of tubercles.

Purpura hæmastoma L. *var. undata* Lam. A few specimens found with the above.

Fasciolaria distans Lam. I think that this is distinct from F. tulipa L. The specimens collected here show no intermediate form. It seems to have a more limited distribution. I do not remember seeing any in the southern part of Florida, and among the quantities of shells brought from the Bahamas I never observed one, though F. tulipa L., is quite common. A color variety is occasionally found here in which the maculations and revolving lines are reddish-yellow to pink.

Fasciolaria tulipa Linn. Not common.

Fasciolaria gigantea Kien. Several specimens. I found a living specimen in the harbor nearly two feet in length.

Fulgur carica Gmel. Common and quite destructive to the oysters.

Fulgur carica Gmel. *var. eliceans* Mont. Thick and gibbous, with fewer and larger spines, occasionally a double row of spines on the shoulder of the whorls. More plentiful than the typical.

Fulgur perversa Linn. Common and some unusually large specimens.

Fulgur canaliculata Say. Not common, and smaller than those from more northern localities.

Fulgur pyrum Dillw. Not common.

Nassa vibex Say. Common on the sand bars between tides.

Nassa acuta Say. Rare. I doubt whether this is the same as N. ambigua Mont. This was the most common gasteropod in a deposit of shell brought up from forty feet below the surface in sinking the well of the Ponce de Leon Hotel.

Nassa obsoleta Say. Common on the mud between tides.

Nassa trivittata Say. A few on the ocean beach usually sea worn.

Marginella apicina Menke. A few sea-worn specimens.

Olivella mutica Say. Common on Bird Island beach.

Olivella mutica Say *var. nitidula* Dillw. More plentiful than the typical.

Oliva litterata Lam. Common. The specimens found here are longer and more cylindrical than those from the Gulf coast.

GENERAL NOTES.

Arion foliolatus Gould, rediscovered. You may announce in your Journal, if you wish, that Hemphill has sent one living *Arion foliolatus* Gld., from Olympia, Washington. One big fellow is over four inches long. It agrees perfectly with Gould's description and figures, though not quite so deep a red as the latter. It has the internal plate of *Prolepis*. The caudal mucus "pit" is, very plainly seen. Jaw with over 22 ribs, wide, low, scarcely arcuate.—W. G. Binney, *In letter to Ed.*

Limax Hewstoni Cooper in Los Angeles County. In "Nomenclature and Check-list of North American Land Shells," the *Limax Hewstoni* is not quoted south of San Francisco. I have often found a shelless snail at this place and these have been identified by Dr. J. G. Cooper of California as the *Limax (Amalia) Hewstoni*.—M. Burton, *Williamson University, Los Angeles County, California.*

Kansas Shells. I have identified the following species of Land Shells from Sedgwick County, Kansas: *Pupa contracta, corticaria, armifera, rupicola, fallax, Hyalina indentata* and *arborea; Helico-*